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Items 50, 58, 60 and 61 of the
provisional list*

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Letter dated 28 April 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement issued by the Government of Argentina concerning the Sensitive Exports Regime announced on 27 April 1992 by the President of the Argentine Republic, Dr. Carlos Saúl Menem (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 50, 58, 60 and 61 of the provisional list.

(Signed) Alfredo V. CHIARADIA
Minister
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Statement by the Government of Argentina concerning the Sensitive Exports Regime

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction seriously jeopardizes world peace and security and constitutes one of the major challenges of the present age. All States must together take forceful action to halt it.

In this connection, Argentina, which has achieved a significant level of development in some particularly sensitive fields, considers that it has a duty to establish effective controls over exports that might have relevance for the production of weapons of the kind referred to above. Accordingly, the Executive has today established regulations governing the sale abroad of certain materials, equipment, technology, technical assistance and services relating to nuclear weapons and missiles, and chemical substances which could be used for the production and deployment of missiles and nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons.

The new regulations do not unduly restrict legitimate trade but rather incorporate international standards and are in keeping with the controls established by other countries. Other effective international standards as may be worked out in the future will also be successively incorporated into Argentina's domestic laws.

This important measure will be of definite assistance in promoting access by the country to high technology through international cooperation.

Description of the new regime:

A. General approach

Prior authorization must henceforth be obtained for exports covered by the new regulations. Applications will be considered on a case-by-case basis and a decision taken in the light of Argentina's firm commitment to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, international considerations (individual and regional framework, etc.) and specific conditions to be determined in each individual case.

B. Scope

1. Nuclear materials and equipment

A prior licence will be required for the export of reactors and enriched uranium, and of assemblies, equipment and components used in the conversion and enrichment of uranium, reprocessing of nuclear fuel, production of heavy water and fabrication of nuclear fuels. Materials included in this category are natural and depleted uranium, thorium, enriched uranium, plutonium, nuclear-grade graphite, deuterium and heavy water and radioactive isotopes.

Under this arrangement:

- As a general rule, authorization will not be given for the export of materials, equipment, technology, technical assistance and/or services connected with the conversion and enrichment of uranium, the reprocessing of fuel, the production of heavy water and the manufacture of plutonium.

- The export of reactors and enriched uranium or associated technology may be authorized provided that a bilateral agreement on nuclear cooperation for peaceful purposes is in force with the country concerned. In addition, the latter country must: (a) be a party to a comprehensive safeguards agreement with IAEA; (b) expressly undertake not to use the material exported by Argentina for purposes related to nuclear explosive devices; (c) adopt suitable safety standards for the material exported; (d) undertake to seek the consent of the Government of Argentina prior to the transfer of any exported material or material derived from exported material or the reprocessing of such material.

- The same approach shall be taken with respect to technical assistance in the nuclear sphere and the export of certain non-nuclear products which may have non-peaceful nuclear applications. A list of such dual-use products shall be drawn up by the National Commission for the Control of Sensitive Exports and Military Matériel.

- Any transfer in the nuclear sphere not governed by the preceding paragraphs to countries which have not signed comprehensive safeguards agreements with IAEA will require a prior export licence.

- The Executive will review export agreements and contracts in the nuclear sphere which predate the new legal regime with the aim of taking a decision within 30 days on their continuance.

2. Missiles and Missile Technology

- Arrangements have been made to incorporate into national legislation the lists of products and criteria recommended in the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), to which the Argentine Republic decided to accede on 29 May 1991. This list includes products which Argentina has produced or imported, or which it might produce in future.

- The export, re-export or transfer of any material, equipment, technology, technological assistance and/or services included in the annex to MTCR will be subject to prior licence.

- As a general rule, exports, re-exports or transfers which might contribute to missile development will not be authorized. This category, in accordance with MTCR, includes exports of use in the development of space launcher vehicles.

3. Chemical and Bacteriological Weapons

- The new regulations require prior authorization for the export, re-export or transfer of certain dual-use chemical substances or families of substances, which have basic application in the production of chemical and/or bacteriological weapons.

- A prior licence will be required for the export, re-export or transfer of a number of chemical substances of commercial use which might be used in the production of chemical weapons. These substances, most of which are known as "precursors", have been internationally identified. Not all of them are ordinarily produced in Argentina.

- As a general rule, exports, re-exports or transfers of chemical substances, including toxins, which might contribute to the production of chemical and/or bacteriological weapons will not be authorized.

C. Obligation of Exporters

The exporter of any chemical substance or material, equipment, technology, technical assistance and/or services not specifically contemplated in the new regulations, will be required to obtain an export licence, when it is known or suspected that the export will or could be used in projects or activities relating to weapons of mass destruction.

D. Sanctions

Any export and/or authorization to export in contravention of the present Decree will give rise to such sanctions as may be applicable under the Customs Code, without prejudice to the fact that non-compliance constitutes an offence under the Penal Code. Furthermore, the Executive shall propose to the honourable Congress of the nation, the inclusion of specific sanctions in the Penal and Customs Codes for violation of the export rules relating to weapons of mass destruction.

E. Participation of Argentine Citizens

- As a general rule, the Executive will not authorize Argentine officials or subordinate employees to participate directly or indirectly in projects or activities of third countries having to do with weapons of mass destruction.

- Individuals and enterprises shall likewise be discouraged from participating, directly or indirectly, in such projects or activities.

F. Coordination with other Countries

Argentina will coordinate with other countries its policy concerning exports that might contribute to the production of weapons of mass destruction, with a view to building up an effective international system of control in this area.

G. Reports to Congress

The Executive will periodically report to the honourable Congress of the nation on applications concerning sensitive exports and military matériel and on any licences which may be granted or denied in this regard within the context of the new regulations.

H. National Commission for the Control of Sensitive Exports and Military Matériel

- Under the new regulations, the National Commission for the Control of Sensitive Exports and Military Matériel is established on the basis of the former Commission to Coordinate Policies with regard to the Export of Military Matériel (Decree 1097/85). The new organ retains the responsibilities of its predecessor and includes those related to the control of nuclear, missile, chemical and bacteriological exports.

- The Commission shall propose the normative measures needed in the various areas for the implementation of the new Sensitive Exports Regime.

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STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 27 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I am pleased to transmit herewith the Declaration, Framework of Cooperation, and Programme of Action adopted at the Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the countries of the Horn of Africa, held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 8 and 9 April 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 37 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Mulugeta ETEFFA (Dr.)
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

Declaration, Framework of Cooperation, and Programme of Action adopted at the Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the countries of the Horn of Africa, held at Addis Ababa on 8 and 9 April 1992

I. DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT TO THE OBSERVANCE AND PROMOTION OF HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES AND NORMS

We, the Heads of State and Government of the countries of the Horn of Africa, have met at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 8 to 9 April 1992 at the invitation of His Excellency Ato Meles Zenawi, President of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, to discuss a wide range of humanitarian issues affecting our peoples and to exchange views on matters that affect the socio-economic development of our countries.

We have come together because we believe that the humanitarian problems facing our peoples require our full and immediate attention. We also believe that, because of their regional dimensions, these problems call for concerted regional solutions. Finally, we recognize that, unless we address them on an urgent basis, we cannot hope to make progress in solving other equally critical problems which also require collective action. Among such challenges are the pressing tasks of rehabilitating and reconstructing our war- and drought-battered economies, raising our agricultural outputs to a level that would promote regional food security, and cooperation in the utilization of our water and energy resources as well as in the protection of our environment.

We realize fully that the socio-economic progress of our region and self-reliant development is the major key for improving the living conditions of the peoples of the region and that our countries have the necessary potential to achieve this goal. However, the legacy of wars and the consequences of man-made and natural disasters have so far rendered our region unable to surmount the manifold humanitarian and developmental problems our peoples are facing.

We recognize that our region's humanitarian problems are interwoven with economic, environmental as well as political problems. At both the national and the regional levels, they can only be resolved through concerted action. We are also convinced that their ultimate solutions lie in accommodation. This calls for political determination and perseverance.

We believe that the initial impetus for concerted solutions to the other problems we are facing should come from our determination to come to grips with the humanitarian aspects of the challenges of our region. Our people's humanitarian needs cry out for joint action and urgent solution.

No doubt, the countries and peoples of the region have been in the forefront in providing hospitality, assistance and compassion to displaced and

refugee populations, and have shared with them their meagre resources. This is something of which our countries and peoples will always be proud.

We are convinced, however, that the magnitude of the humanitarian problems we are facing at present cannot be addressed effectively by our own resources alone. Thus, the need for more effective and meaningful cooperation based on mutual confidence and understanding between the countries of the region and the international community.

As we seek to end continuing strife and to press ahead with the rebuilding of our societies, we welcome assistance from the international community appropriate to these complex tasks. In this regard, the fuller involvement of the people themselves in designing and implementing such activities promises to ensure more effective and accountable aid.

II. PRINCIPLES AND NORMS GOVERNING COOPERATION AMONG STATES AND GOVERNMENTS OF THE HORN OF AFRICA IN HUMANITARIAN MATTERS

While reaffirming our traditions and values, the fundamental and basic rights of the peoples of the region to receive food and other forms of emergency humanitarian assistance shall be fully respected. Impartial humanitarian assistance to which civilian populations are entitled requires access by authorized competent humanitarian organizations to such persons. Effective aid requires thorough needs assessment, prompt mounting of programmes of assistance and protection, and the requisite public accountability for the resulting activities. We pledge to assure such access.

We understand that such humanitarian assistance will be carried out with impartiality and due respect for the sovereignty of our countries, as well as the cultural and traditional values of our peoples.

We shall fully comply with international humanitarian law, and reaffirm the importance of cooperation with the international community in the field of humanitarian assistance, based on the spirit of mutual respect and equality.

Recognizing that the countries of the region are capable of solving their problems and that international aid is indispensable to the regional efforts, we reaffirm our commitment to work together in strengthening cooperation among our countries in order to face the humanitarian challenges of the region.

We hereby reaffirm the importance of achieving peace and stability by resolving the conflicts in the region through peaceful means.

In all matters relating to affording humanitarian assistance to civilian populations in situations of regional and internal armed conflicts, to ensuring the impartiality and integrity of relief distribution, to providing assistance and legal protection to internally and regionally displaced persons, we shall, at the national level and in our relations with one

another, be at all times guided by the objectives of saving lives, of delivering timely assistance to people in distress, and of alleviating human suffering.

We renounce as contrary to international law and morally repugnant any attacks on civilian populations and we shall at all times make a distinction between persons taking part in hostilities and members of the civilian population, to the effect that the latter be spared as much as possible.

We shall not engage in any collective punishment and shall avoid attacking cultural objects such as churches, mosques, museums, or other movable or immovable property of great importance to the cultural heritage of our peoples.

With a view to preventing loss of life and suffering among civilian populations who are caught in hostilities or those to whom access has been blocked by the hostilities, we pledge in advance to commit ourselves to consider the establishment of "corridors of tranquility" to be used for transporting relief supplies. In this regard, in agreeing to commit ourselves to the establishment of corridors of tranquility, it is understood that in each case the specific aspects of its implementation and its modality is to be worked out in consultation with the parties concerned. This agreement binds only those countries who are signatories to this declaration.

III. FRAMEWORK OF COOPERATION AND PROGRAMME OF ACTION

With a view to giving practical effect to the principles and norms contained in the present Declaration, we have agreed to the following Framework of Cooperation and Programme of Action.

A. Framework of Cooperation

1. We commit ourselves to establishing, at the national level, within one month of the adoption of the present Declaration, a governmental body for coordinating policies and actions in humanitarian matters and to serve as a focal point of regional cooperation in the humanitarian field.

2. We also agree to establish, at the regional level, an organ for coordinating policies and actions in the humanitarian area among the countries in the region in accordance with the principles stated in this Declaration. This organ is to be comprised of representatives of the countries. Its primary tasks would be:

(a) To facilitate cooperation in the implementation of the provisions contained in the present Declaration;

(b) To identify opportunities for more effective action by the international community and to make practical, action-oriented proposals that promote the well-being of the people of the region;

(c) To highlight the policies, plans and programmes of the member States in humanitarian issues;

(d) To focus on the efforts exerted by the member States in the areas of refugees, drought, food shortages and other humanitarian issues;

(e) To facilitate the inflow and exchange of information and experience among the member States in the humanitarian field;

(f) To organize and conduct training programmes in humanitarian fields;

(g) To identify joint regional development projects among member countries and promote these projects regionally and internationally.

3. We also agree to establish a fund for relief, rehabilitation and resettlement in the region. We call on the international community and the donors to contribute generously to this fund.

4. We also agree to establish a centre for disaster prevention and early warning systems with the primary task of working towards prevention of disasters, improving the systems of disaster monitoring, conducting training in the fields of disaster management, conducting research and providing advice on disaster preparedness, mitigation and prevention, as well as monitoring and coping with climatic changes.

5. For the next three years, we agree to designate by rotation national Governments to function as a secretariat to the regional coordinating agency.

B. Programme of Action

1. We commit ourselves to work closely with indigenous institutions and structures and to incorporate the provisions of the present Declaration into national legislation and local practice.

2. We commit ourselves to accede to and/or ratify, where we have not yet done so, relevant international instruments in the humanitarian domain, such as the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

3. With regard to the area of drought, war and famine, we make the following recommendations:

(a) That the root causes of famine - whether they be caused by the forces of nature or by human decision - be addressed, and that specific action be taken without delay:

(i) To coordinate regional efforts to monitor drought and other climatic conditions and share research findings regarding drought-resistant seed varieties and locally available drought-resistant seeds;

(ii) To share experience and local knowledge of policies and programmes, particularly in the agricultural sector, that might enhance productive capacity;

(b) That the effect of chronic famine and food shortages in the region - specifically, the reduction or loss of the means of production - be recognized as the basis for defining appropriate responses to those calamities and that, as such, due emphasis is given to rehabilitation;

(c) That, based upon the recognition of the relationship between famine and food shortages and productive capacity, regional early warning systems be reorganized to include local-level data on productive capacity, i.e., livestock health and availability, the availability of tools, seed and grain prices, trade patterns, etc.;

(d) That the leadership of the region advocate to the international community the need for:

(i) Employing locally available food and other emergency supplies, where possible;

(ii) Employing local personnel in famine prevention, mitigation, response and reconstruction activities;

(iii) Supporting indigenously based government and non-governmental efforts to design and implement programmes to address this continuum of needs;

(e) That there be instituted a plan for regional food security, whereby regionally available food stocks would be shared when available and regional food reserves established on a cooperative basis;

(f) That all efforts be made to maximize the capacity of and to support local-level initiatives to manage disasters that occur in this region.

4. With regard to refugee and displaced populations,

(a) We realize that the most common bond shared in the Horn of Africa is that of the interactions between and among our peoples. Many of our languages are spoken across borders; we share different religions; the agrarian basis of our societies further unites us.

The linkages between and among our people have been reinforced in several ways over the past decade. Primarily, this has been through the movement of people across borders as, in addition to traditional intraregional trade, the Horn of Africa is the site of Africa's largest refugee population. The region

also bears one of the world's largest "war-affected populations", that is, people who have been forced into refuge, internally displaced or otherwise affected by war, and with it, economic hardship.

Each country in the Horn of Africa hosts a large number of people from every other country in the region.

(b) We note with deep satisfaction that the Governments and people of the Horn have been in the forefront when it comes to providing both compassion and assistance to refugee populations. Despite limited resources in each of the countries of the Horn, refugees have rarely, if ever, been turned away. Local communities have shared what they have; host Governments have allowed their national resources to be re-directed to meet the needs of their neighbours. Our collective response to refugee crises in this region is one of the things we should be most proud of, as our own assistance and support has been far more extensive than that provided by the international community and the countries of the North.

(c) While reaffirming our commitment to nurturing and strengthening our region's tradition of kindness towards refugees, we find it necessary to draw to the attention of the international community that refugee migration and settlement continue to pose a significant burden on host countries. In the light of current events in the region, it is also true that we will likely see a shift in the character of our refugee populations; with the resolution of conflict in some areas, it is now possible for some refugee populations to return to their homes; with the increase in conflict in other areas, it is likely that new refugee populations will be created.

(d) We are convinced that the ideal solution to refugee problems is voluntary repatriation in accordance with the existing regional and international instruments. It is to the credit of the region that there has always been full support for voluntary repatriation when conditions allow.

(e) We believe that political stability and improvement of economic situations in the region represent the most favourable condition for the successful voluntary repatriation operations. This, in addition to the volume of assistance offered by the international community and the cooperation of the United Nations specialized agencies, at both ends, i.e., countries of origin and asylum.

(f) The continued influx of refugees as a result of conflicts and natural disasters in the countries of the Horn for consecutive years have weakened their ability and resources. Therefore, we appeal to the international community, in the frame of our shared responsibility expressed in the programme for the least developed countries, to support refugee-affected areas by:

(i) Rehabilitation;

(ii) Addressing the negative impact on the environment of the refugees' long stay;

(iii) Addressing problems of poverty and population movement in the region.

(g) While the international aid system offers distinct programmes of assistance, there are other affected populations who, throughout this region, have suffered no less serious problems than their refugee counterparts. The internally displaced are not specifically targeted by the international relief or development assistance.

In the Horn of Africa, this fact poses considerable problems. It is estimated that there may be 10 million people internally displaced in this region. With national resources throughout the region already taxed by domestic needs and refugee populations, there is little assistance available to them.

(h) The third affected group in need of humanitarian assistance are those who are the direct victims of war, including those who have been wounded, lost their property, and have deeply suffered the psychological effects of conflict. This group also includes former soldiers, many of whom find themselves unemployed and inactive, either because their faction or party has been militarily defeated or, more positively, because hostilities have ceased.

(i) We note with deep concern that each country of the Horn is home to these war victims. In each of our countries there are young men who can no longer see, or who have lost their limbs. We all count among our populations mothers who have lost their children to war and children who have been orphaned. Similarly, each of our countries faces the difficulties created by the defeat or disintegration of armed movements. This problem is exacerbated by the wide availability of arms and other military equipment throughout the region.

(j) The linkages among our peoples, however, provide a strong foundation for articulating collective approaches and solutions to the problems of refugees, the displaced and other war-affected populations. With this in mind, we express our joint commitment to work towards this objective in accordance with the following recommendations:

(i) Utilize the regional cooperation organ that we have agreed to set up to gather and analyse data on refugee and returnee movements and to facilitate effective cooperation on matters relating to refugees, displaced persons and demobilized soldiers between the countries of the region, on the one hand, and international agencies, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and international and indigenous non-governmental organizations, on the other;

(ii) Charge of the regional cooperation organ with the further tasks of:

a. Ensuring cooperation in the voluntary and safe movement of peoples across borders and in monitoring this movement, as well as in the voluntary repatriation of refugees;

b. Developing regional guidelines for the protection of refugee populations;

c. Taking measures to inform and sensitize the international community to the regional nature of population movements and to encourage their responses to refugee and returnee needs within a regional framework;

d. Advocating, taking into account their number and needs, the case of the internally displaced persons before the international community;

e. Addressing the problems of demobilized soldiers or other persons under arms, with a specific view to developing approaches that would allow these people to become productive members of society and that would move to stem the flow of small arms and other military equipment across borders;

(iii) Take the necessary steps within our own national contexts to address these issues.

5. With regard to improving humanitarian assistance, we make the following recommendations:

(a) To establish a more effective coordination and division of labour among aid agencies: all aid actors should re-examine their respective roles in order to fulfil their common commitment to humanitarian objectives and maximize their effectiveness. Mutual respect is essential in effective operations;

(b) To develop greater professionalism: external aid actors should develop greater familiarity with the contexts in which they work, since an understanding of political, economic, religious and cultural dynamics is critical to their success. External and indigenous actors should develop a code of professional conduct to enhance the quality of their work and to guard against tendencies to promote particular political, religious or other extraneous agendas;

(c) To invest substantial resources into capacity-building: there needs to be a more explicit and genuine commitment by all aid actors to carrying out relief programmes in partnership with regional, national and local authorities and institutions so as to increase their capacity to manage disasters locally. Ways and means need to be found to ensure that local participation in decision-making would figure more prominently in relief activities;

(d) To promote a more universal humanitarian ethic: this is an especially important and necessary goal in our region, rich in cultural, linguistic and religious diversity. Authentic humanitarian efforts cross all barriers and are devoid of hidden agendas. International efforts need to tap non-Western traditions, as well as regional and local leadership to generate the necessary support and demonstrate staying power;

(e) To work to ensure that humanitarian imperatives are accorded the necessary priority;

(f) To link refugee and returnee aid to humanitarian aid with development programmes.

IV. CONCLUSION

As the Horn of Africa seeks to turn the corner on generations of bloody internecine strife, humanitarian values deserve to become a cord which binds our people.

Defying the common perception that ours is a region destined to live in perpetual strife and chronic destitution, we hereby seize the moment to develop initiatives on our own, for ourselves, and on our own terms.

As we come together around a common vision of a peaceful and just future for ourselves and our children, we accept the challenge of working henceforth to make the Horn of Africa a true neighbourhood.

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GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: INTERNATIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS

Letter dated 27 April 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

At this year's substantive session of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, Sweden indicated that it would make available to the United Nations data regarding its exports of military equipment. Consequently, I have the honour to enclose a report on Swedish exports of military equipment in 1991 (see annex).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 61 (i) of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Lars-Göran ENGFELDT
Ambassador
Acting Permanent Representative of Sweden
to the United Nations

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Report on Swedish exports of military equipment in 1991*

I. GENERAL BACKGROUND

1. The Inspectorate General of Military Equipment (Krigsmaterielinspektionen (KMI) monitors developments in the marketing, sale and export of military equipment from Sweden. The companies that have permission to conduct activities in the field of military equipment - at present about 160, of which some 70 are active - are obliged to make reports to the KMI covering a number of aspects. This material, together with information collected by the Inspectorate in other ways, is analysed and compiled by KMI. In the Bill (1984/85:82) on increased public insight and consultation with regard to questions on the export of military equipment, the Government declared its intention to submit an annual report to Parliament on Swedish exports of military equipment. The following report concerns Swedish exports of military equipment in 1991.

II. PERMITS FOR EXPORT

2. The number of applications for permits has varied in recent years from 1,500 to 2,300. Most of these applications have concerned the export of spare parts, single weapons and other military equipment of limited value.

3. Decisions regarding permits for the export of military equipment are made by the Government. In cases which do not involve large-scale exports or where no other important factors are involved, the Minister, who has the responsibility for presenting to Cabinet matters regarding the exportation of military equipment, may make decisions on applications for permits. As is shown in table 1 below, in 1991 the Government made decisions on applications for export, which amounted to 98 per cent of the total value of permits granted for the sale of military equipment. The figures for the number of government decisions include decisions on export for sale abroad, as well as for certain other purposes (repairs, demonstration, etc.).

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* Excerpted from the report of the Government of Sweden to Parliament, SKr. 1991/92:145.

TABLE 1

Export certificates for military equipment sold during the period 1985-1991

Year	Total value (in millions of SKr)	Total value subject to government decisions (in millions of SKr)	Percentage of total value	Number of government decisions
1985	3 120	3 030	97	182
1986	4 262	4 151	97	226
1987	5 383	5 320	99	285
1988	6 405	6 333	99	380
1989	7 247	7 100	98	312
1990	2 980	2 912	98	328
1991	2 559	2 511	98	350

4. From table 2 below, it can be seen that the total value of export permits granted, calculated in constant prices, decreased in 1991 by 17 per cent.

TABLE 2

Export certificates for military equipment sold during the period 1985-1991 in current prices and in 1968 prices and the percentage change in value

Year	Value in current prices (in millions of SKr)	Value in 1968 prices (in millions of SKr) 1/	Change in value (percentage)
1985	3 120	746	+30.9
1986	4 262	980	+31.3
1987	5 383	1 194	+21.8
1988	6 405	1 366	+14.4
1989	7 247	1 455	+ 6.5
1990	2 980	578	-60.3
1991	2 559	478	-17.3

1/ Sweden's statistics (SCB) export index for fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment has been used for conversion of prices to 1968 prices.

III. ACTUAL DELIVERIES

5. KMI's statistics on exports are based on the information provided by exporting companies regarding the value of the equipment delivered.

6. Table 3 below shows the values in millions of SKr of Sweden's exports of military equipment during the past 10-year period in current prices and in 1968 prices. The table also provides information on the share of Sweden's total exports accounted for by mililtary equipment. From 1988 onwards, the figures refer to exports by all manufacturers of military equipment, including State-owned public utilities. Exports of equipment for hunting and sporting purposes by arms dealers to private individuals and to arms dealers, which were previously included in the sum total, have been accounted for under a separate heading since 1988.

TABLE 3

Value of the exports of Swedish military equipment in the period 1981-1991 in current prices and in 1968 prices

Year	Sweden's total export (at current prices in millions of SKr)	Export of military equipment			
		Current prices (in millions of SKr)	Share of total exports (percentage)	1968 prices in millions of SKr 1/	Change in value (percentage)
1981	144 523	1 697	1.17	577	-25.5
1982	167 975	1 588	0.95	481	-16.6
1983	210 310	1 658	0.79	444	- 7.7
1984	242 500	2 178	0.90	554	+24.8
1985	259 985	2 137	0.82	511	- 7.8
1986	265 100	3 243	1.22	746	+46.0
1987	281 433	4 427	1.57	981	+31.5
1988	304 782	6 155	2.02	1 313	+34.0
1989	332 580	6 005	1.81	1 206	- 8.1
1990	339 850 2/	3 327	0.98	645	-46.5
1991	332 900 3/	2 705	0.81	506	-21.5

1/ Sweden's statistics (SCB) export index for fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment has been used for the conversion of prices to 1968 prices.

2/ The figure for Sweden's total exports for 1990 has been corrected in this year's compilation in accordance with later data from Statistics Sweden. The amendment does not involve any change in the information provided here on the share of total exports accounted for by military equipment.

3/ Preliminary data.

7. The share of military equipment in Sweden's total exports in 1991 amounted to 0.81 per cent compared with 0.98 per cent in 1990. The average figure for the past 10-year period is 1.19 per cent.

8. Changes from one year to the next do not, as a rule, provide a basis for any long-term assessments of trends. The considerable decline in exports in absolute terms as well as in constant prices, which occurred in 1990 and which has continued during 1991, means that the export value has returned to the level of the early 1980s.

9. A comparison of tables 1, 2 and 3 above shows that the total value of approved export permits in any single year can differ widely from the value of the goods actually delivered during that year. This is due to the fact that the permits granted often cover exports which take place over several calendar years, as well as the fact that in some cases permits are not made use of to their full extent.

10. In table 4 below, exports of military equipment are given for 16 different categories, as detailed in the special Ordinance containing a specified list of military equipment.

TABLE 4

Value of Swedish military equipment exports in millions of SKr during the period 1989-1991, classified in accordance with the main groups in the specified list of military equipment

		1991	1990	1989
1.	Firearms, etc.	2	2	1
2.	Pieces of ordnance, etc.	206	634	1 747
3.	Ammunition	394	1 008	1 662
4.	Missiles, rockets, torpedoes, bombs, etc.	1 586	799	1 294
5.	Equipment for combat control, etc	155	334	399
6.	ABC weapons, etc	-	-	-
7.	Explosives, etc.	77	149	102
8.	Vessels, etc.	-	-	4
9.	Aircraft, etc.	158	188	384
10.	Vehicles	50	130	272
11.	Radiation equipment, etc.	-	-	-
12.	Photographic equipment	-	-	-
13.	Helmets, etc.	-		2
14.	Bridge-building equipment	-	-	-
15.	Training equipment	63	65	20
16.	Machinery, tools, etc.	14	18	118
	Total	2 705	3 327	6 005

In addition to the account of exports for 1991 given in table 4, the following specifications can be made for certain equipment categories. Within group No. 2 (Pieces of ordnance, etc.) exports consisted of air-defence guns, including spare parts, to approximately 60 per cent of the value, and of anti-tank weapons to some 30 per cent of the value. Group 3 (ammunition) includes ammunition for small arms as well as large-calibre weapons. Exports in this category consisted of anti-tank ammunition to approximately 60 per cent of the value. Within Group 4 (missiles, rockets, torpedoes, bombs, etc.) exports consisted of missiles, including spare parts and related equipment, to approximately 60 per cent of the value, of which approximately two thirds were anti-tank and air-defence missiles.

IV. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

11. The total volume of exports of military equipment detailed in the previous tables, and their distribution for various groups of equipment, is complemented in the following compilation by an account of the distribution of military equipment exports by regions in 1991 compared with the previous five-year period (table 5), as well as by recipient countries for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991 (table 6). The data compiled show that, on average, during the period accounted for, about 50 per cent of Swedish exports of military equipment in value terms has been to Europe and approximately 34 per cent to Asia.

Table 5. Distribution of exports of military equipment by region in percentage of their annual value in the period 1986-1991

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Europe	53	42	33	42	52	81
North America	4	14	11	10	8	12
South America	9	4	6	3	1	0
Asia	31	38	50	44	37	6
Africa	0	2	0	0	0	0
Oceania	3	0	0	0	2	1
Number of countries	38	40	38	36	33	36

Table 6. Exports of military equipment in thousands of SKr according to recipient country (for comparison, exports for 1989-1990 are also presented)

	1991	1990	1989
Andorra 1/	92	-	-
Argentina	178	-	105
Australia	14 938	50 693	25 318
Austria	226 741	203 183	363 847
Belgium	221 048	2 293	2 247
Botswana 1/	45	-	-
Brazil	2 867	36 524	38 393
Canada	96 048	19 003	48 221
Denmark	182 008	132 718	213 127
Finland	453 554	296 711	91 676
France	28 343	6 023	3 570
Gabon	-	14	-
Germany	163 239	201 422	168 569
Ghana	-	2 790	2 016
Greece	-	129	2 198
Hong Kong 1/	-	107	9 848
Hungary 1/	57	-	-
Iceland 1/	67	36	37
India	29 517	1 117 150	2 444 790
Indonesia	1 782	-	49 791
Ireland	41	301	3 015
Italy	9 218	14 308	80 344
Japan	6 136	34 485	3 275
Luxembourg	46	-	-
Malaysia	47 577	3 640	2 934
Malta 1/	-	-	31
Mauritius 1/	75	67	-
Mexico	-	-	6
Namibia 1/	49	-	-
Nepal	15 133	-	-
Netherlands	218 699	201 021	180 166
New Zealand	4 560	5 704	3 382
Norway	617 043	477 098	737 886
Pakistan	3 680	4 316	90 617
Peru	-	-	20
Portugal	278	4 632	415
Singapore	59 727	66 100	28 561
Spain	5 993	53 508	10 619
Switzerland	13 873	30 330	12 128
Tunisia	219	2 483	10 993
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	48 538	52 969	60 902
United States of America	233 028	253 788	562 153
Venezuela	30	79	152 466
Yugoslavia	-	53 447	601 334
Total	2 704 467	3 327 072	6 005 002

1/ Export of small-bore ammunition only.

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12. In 1991, military equipment manufactured by Swedish companies was delivered to 36 countries. In the case of 12 of these countries, the value of exports was less than 1 million SKr. For six of the recipient countries in 1991, the exported material consisted solely of small-bore ammunition.

13. It can be noted that 34 per cent of total exports in 1990 consisted of exports to one country, namely, India (41 per cent in 1989). These exports were dominated by AB Bofors' deliveries of field howitzer systems. As these deliveries have been completed over time, India's share of total exports has continued to diminish and in 1991 was only slightly more than 1 per cent. The regional distribution of exports has changed so that the countries in Europe and North America have become the completely dominating recipients of Swedish military equipment during 1991.

14. To this should be added exports of spare parts, maintenance equipment, etc. from the Defence Matériel Administration (FMV) to a total value of 15.4 million SKr. This export was mainly to Finland and Denmark.

15. In addition, during 1991 exports of equipment for hunting and sporting purposes took place to a total value of approximately 2.3 million SKr.

V. TRANSFER OF MANUFACTURING RIGHTS

16. In 1991, six permits have been granted for the licensing of manufacturing rights abroad. These have been for manufacturing in Australia (two permits), Canada, Germany, Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

17. Applications for permits for cases involving the licensing of rights are dealt with in the same way as for the export of equipment. In addition to the usual process preceding the grant of a permit for the export of military equipment, relevant sections of the licensing agreement are also examined. In this context, particular importance is attached to such questions as the scope of the licence, its duration, conditions applying to re-export, etc.

18. Pursuant to Section 12 of the Act on Prohibition of the Exportation of Military Equipment and Related Matters, the Government has directed that companies that have transferred a right for the manufacture of military equipment to a foreign party shall report annually regarding whether the licence is still operative and, if possible, whether manufacturing has taken place on the basis of this licence.

19. Thirteen companies have submitted such reports for 1991, concerning 88 transfers of licences to 19 countries.

VI. TRAINING FOR MILITARY PURPOSES

20. In accordance with the Act on Prohibition of the Exportation of Military Equipment (Section 7), military training for foreign nationals may not take place in Sweden without the permission of the Government, with certain exceptions. No such permits have been issued in 1991.

VII. REPORT OF OWNERSHIP IN A FOREIGN LEGAL ENTITY

21. According to Section 10 of the Act on Prohibition of the Exportation of Military Equipment and Related Matters, companies which have been granted permission to manufacture or supply military equipment shall annually provide information on ownership in any foreign legal entity which is involved in the development, manufacture, marketing or sale of military equipment.

22. Six companies have reported ownership in 20 foreign legal entities in 10 countries (the situation as at 31 December 1991).

VIII. EXPORTING COMPANIES

23. At present, there are some 60 exporters of military equipment in Sweden. Of these, slightly less than half are small companies which have permission to trade with guns for hunting and sporting purposes; 37 companies which have permission to manufacture military equipment exported such equipment in 1991, 25 of which for more than 1 million SKr.

24. The principal exporter in 1991 was Swedish Ordnance-FFV/Bofors AB, which accounted for approximately 60 per cent of military equipment exports. In addition to this, three companies exported equipment to a value exceeding 100 million SKr: Saab Instruments AB, Saab Missiles AB and Volvo Flygmotor AB. Two companies, NobalTech Systems AB and Swedish Explosives AB each exported equipment valued at between 50 and 100 million SKr. Six companies exported equipment valued at between 10 and 50 million SKr: Ericsson Radar Electronics AB, FFV Aerotech AB, Hägglunds Vehicle AB, Norma Precision AB, Saab Scania (Aircraft Division) and SATech Electronics AB. Other companies with an export volume of over 1 million SKr are ABB Atom AB, Air Target Sweden AB, Aviation Consulting Partners AB, Bofors Aerotronics AB, Ekman Safety AB, Lindesbergs Industri AB, Mipro AB, Norabel AB, Saab Training Systems AB, SA Marine AB, Statoil Europarts AB, Volvo Aero Support AB and Winmoan AB.

25. Altogether, these 25 companies accounted for more than 99 per cent of the total exports of Swedish military equipment in 1991.